

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS'

# MILLENNIAL STAR.

HE THAT HATH AN EAR, LET HIM HEAR WHAT THE SPIRIT SAITH  
UNTO THE CHURCHES.—Rev. ii. 7.

No. 18.—Vol. XIII.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1851.

Price One Penny.

## TOUR OF PRESIDENT YOUNG AND SUITE.

(From the Deseret News.)

EXPLORATION OF SEVERE VALLEY—RECEPTION AT MANTI CITY; ORGANIZATION OF A HIGH COUNCIL—ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION AT PAROWAN CITY, IRON COUNTY; ELECTION OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL; DISCOVERY OF AN ANCIENT RUINED CITY—RETURN TO GREAT SALT LAKE VALLEY; WELCOME OF THE BRETHREN.

Tuesday, April 22, 1851.—President Young left his home to visit the saints in the southern settlements, and to explore the valley of the Severe and other places; tarried at South Cottonwood over night.

23rd.—Continued to the mouth of Utah valley, where he remained for several brethren to join him.

24th.—Proceeded on to the east side of Utah fort, which was miserably muddy from the effect of the slough water spreading over the land.

25th.—Arrived at Springville, and tarried over night.

26th.—Proceeded on to Summit creek, where the camp was called to order to organize ourselves for any emergency that might occur on the journey, as follows:—

Brigham Young was elected president of the company.

H. C. Kimball, W. Woodruff, E. T. Benson, J. M. Grant, and John Young, his counsellors.

T. Bullock, clerk of the company.

D. H. Wells, captain of the company.

G. D. Grant, captain of the night guard.

Ira Eldredge, engineer.

L. Young, D. Carns, S. Taft, B. Brown, J. L. Heywood, and A. O. Smoot, his hops.

N. H. Felt, chaplain.

S. H. Goddard, chorister.

R. Burton, musician.

Elijah Ward, Miles Weaver, and G. Bean, interpreters.

Evening spent in singing, prayer, and exhortation.

27th.—The camp took up the line of march in order; passed over a small valley without any water, but good feed, then over a rocky ridge into Jewab valley, which is regular in form; has several springs in it, amongst them one named by the Indians the "Punjun spring," which their traditions regard as bottomless, and in the evening they report the slight wailing of an infant is often heard to proceed from it. The west side of the valley is nearly destitute of timber; on the east, old Mount Nebo raises his hoary head, covered with snow; in the ravines of the mountain large timber is seen. Salt creek runs through pretty near the centre of the valley. We entered Salt creek canyon at half-past 4 P.M., which we crossed five times; its banks are steep, the stream is rapid and muddy; on its sides are willows and brush and many cedars interspersed to beautify the landscape,—halting for the night, spent the evening in singing and prayer. Near this place on the west bank is a deep cave, exposing to view a mountain of salt, where samples were gathered. About four miles further up the creek, is a salt spring,

where several of the brethren went to view, and returned with over half-a-bushel of pure salt.

We left this place on the 28th, going up by the side of a creek, until we crossed over the divide leading into San Pete valley, which is full of sage brush, and rabbit weed; we continued our travels until we found a patch of grass on the banks of the San Pete creek; which is about 20 feet wide, and 2 feet deep, having perpendicular banks of about ten feet high. The valley is generally level, filled with sage and rabbit weed, except a strip on the immediate banks of the creek, and a few marshy places. The hills are low and are well studded with cedars and other timber, which can be procured with but little trouble in comparison to Great Salt Lake Valley.

29th.—Ice on the water on rising; warm day; continued our journey down the valley until we came near the settlement, when our ears were saluted with the roaring of cannon from the mountain side, the waving of banners, and the shouts of a joyous people. On entering the main street of Manti City, the people met us, and the whole camp was distributed among the friends. The afternoon was spent in visiting, and in the evening the school house was filled by the citizens, to hear addresses from Presidents Young and Kimball.

Wednesday, 30th, was spent as a day of rest; in the morning the Presidency proceeded to organize a High Council for this place, as follows:—Artemas Millet, Gardiner Snow, Freeborn Demill, Jezreel Shomaker, James P. Brown, John Lawson, Welcome Chapman, George Pectol, Edwin Whiting, Joseph S. Allen, Elijah Everett, and John Carter, who were ordained to that office by Elders Wilford Woodruff and Ezra T. Benson; who also ordained Jezreel Shomaker, Welcome Chapman, George Pectol, and Elijah Everett, to be members of the High Priests' quorum. The congregation was then addressed by Elder John Young.

In the afternoon the assembly was addressed by W. Woodruff, E. T. Benson, and J. M. Grant; and in the evening both places were occupied by the saints in singing, prayer, and dancing, until about ten o'clock, when all retired to their homes highly gratified with the manner which the day had been spent.

Tuesday, May 1st, was spent in visiting

the brethren until evening, when the camp moved south over a saleratus plain, about six miles to Pine creek.

2nd.—Travelled through barren sage land over an uneven road, to the Severe valley, which is a desert waste; we turned to the east about a mile and a half in order to find feed for our animals, having travelled about twenty-seven miles.

3rd.—Cold night; continued travelling over a barren road; passed some mountains with Isinglass, which, when the sun was shining, reflected like diamonds, putting every object into the shade by its reflected brilliancy. This day's travel was over a desolate road, and by the immense quantities of flood-wood laying on the ground, it is certain that very heavy rains are frequent; not a blade of grass to be seen until we again arrive at the Severe, (after travelling nineteen miles,) which is about seven rods wide and two feet deep, having in many places perpendicular banks, from six to twenty feet high; nothing larger than willows growing in this day's journey. This day we passed a chain of beautiful mountains of vermilion, green, yellow, white, black, and grey colors, in the most beautiful and variegated form. One of the mountains was appropriately called "Vermillion Mountain;" the next one south being like a temple or fort, was called "Brigham's Fort;" and are the most lovely mountains that have been seen.

4th.—The rising of the sun was a most lovely sight, on account of the peculiar cupola shaped mountain in the east; the rays of the sun were thrown all round it in a most beautiful manner, and when it rose it was on the summit, and was like rising behind a mountain of blazing light, and could only be equalled by the mount of glory, or the mount where our Saviour was transfigured before the eyes of his disciples.

The animals were sent about three miles to graze. The camp started in a circuitous route, passed through some good grass where grain can be raised. The remainder of the journey was through sage and rabbit weed; bore round to the south-west, where the river forms four small islands, where we waited for the signal, to learn whether it was possible to pass over the low mountains into the west side of the range.

At four o'clock P.M., D. H. Wells made two large fires to notify us that we must

again cross the river, as it was impracticable to take the wagons over at that point; accordingly we hunted a ford, dug down the banks, and crossed the river where it ran very rapid, and pioneered in a straight line to the east side of the valley, where we came to a halt at half-past six P.M., on a beautiful little stream of cold water; but had to send our animals about four miles to feed, at the foot of the mountain.

President Young killed a scorpion at this place. D. H. Wells returned to camp after sundown, bringing a specimen of beautiful chalk which he picked up on the mountain, and reporting a large quantity.

5th.—Cold night; camp takes nearly a straight line up a rough rocky hill, then through a pretty little dry valley; went round a hill, up a lovely sweet flower garden; the camp had to dig a road up the ravine; passed over the hill, when we had a clear view of a beautiful vale filled with cedars and firs; descended through a romantic country of scenery, to a patch of green grass on the Severe, having travelled fifteen miles.

6th.—Ice on the water, clear sky. In a short time after starting had to pass over a mountain as steep as the roof of a house; after being safe over this, came to a sideling bluff, where the brethren had to pass the wagons by attaching ropes to them, to prevent upsetting into the river; then went over a level bottom covered with deep dry grass; in about four miles further, had to dig a road up the side of a hill which we passed over. After dinner Presidents Young and Kimball superintended the digging of the banks of the Severe, in order to ford it again. The camp crossed over in safety, and ascended a steep hill, where the wind was blowing a gale; continued on our journey until we came to a small rivulet, surrounded by a heavy growth of sage, but very little grass. The wind blew up a heavy cloud of dust, which was very keen and chilly, and the wagons were rocked like so many cradles.

7th.—Severe windy night; ice on the water; keen air; animals scattered in all directions, glad to find all safe; camp moved down a decline, then through sage and grease wood, over a saleratus plain, then turned to the river to save several miles' travel, dug down the banks of the river on each side in order to cross it;

when each wagon arrived at the opposite side, had to attach a rope to it to pull it out. We then proceeded on our journey in a circuitous route over a saleratus desert and sage plain; and it was amusing enough to see men on horseback dodging round the large sage bushes which reached as high as the middle of a man's back while sitting on his horse; then took a straight line to the kanyon, forded the river in a wide place, turned round a bold rocky point, and commenced ascending a rough rocky hill, which was covered with rough stones; we had to descend a ravine by attaching ropes to the hind end of each wagon, and pull them out by ropes, (in addition to the teams.) The sun set before we found a place free enough from rocks, where the wagons could be camped in order.

8th.—Severe frost last night. The camp starts up the "Rocky Run," (named by President Young as the most rocky place this side of New York State,) and ascend over a very steep mountain by doubling teams; then had a succession of rough hills and ravines until we came to a place named \* \* \* \*, being decidedly one of the ugliest places ever descended by wagons; it was a regular hard scramble to get down, and heavy to pull out; travelled over a very rough rocky hill; the Lone Tree valley; afterwards wound round through some narrow ravines, when we beheld the Colorado valley, passed through a large prairie-dog town, and camped on the summit of a hill, having to drive our animals to water about a mile and a half.

9th.—Raining and snowing all night; the ground covered with snow; the camp start without breaking fast, and glad to leave the last glimpse of the truly named Severe valley; ascended the mountain, when a heavy hail and snow storm descended which continued without intermission until nine A.M., during which we descended by a narrow kanyon to a dry valley about six miles wide, and ten long, full of sage brush; on leaving this valley by a deep gulch J. M. Grant upset his wagon, breaking the tongue, and damaging his load; in about half an hour, damages were repaired, and we pursued our way down the gulch, (the sides of which were covered with cedars,) amid a hail storm; on emerging we entered Iron county, and beat a straight course through the sage to some springs, when it was de-



cided to roll on to Red creek, where we camped for the night in good feed and plenty of willows.

10th.—On waking, found the ground covered with snow, from ten to fourteen inches deep, some of our brethren completely obscured from any trace of their whereabouts, until they awoke and shook the snow off them. At noon gather up teams to resume our journey, and were soon met by G. A. Smith in his carriage, and the light horse company, who received the Presidency and company with martial honours, and escorted the company to their fort, amid the roaring of cannon, and saluted by the stars and stripes from their liberty pole, and received the joyous welcomes of the inhabitants.

Sunday, 11th.—Snow two inches deep on rising. A meeting was called for 11 o'clock, but it was too cold to continue it over an hour, but there were several small meetings held through the day.

12th.—The Presidency and others ride out in carriages to view the farming land, of which 1031 acres have already been planted with small grain and garden vegetables.

At five P.M., there was a meeting in their bowery, when President Young preached to the people on the nature of the mission.

The first job of blacksmithing with stone coal was done by Bringhurst and Frost, by welding an axle-tree. The coal is of a first rate quality, and answers all the expectations of the people.

13th.—Meeting in the bowery at half-past ten A.M., when Elder E. T. Benson preached, and at two P.M., when John Young, J. M. Grant, W. Woodruff, and President Young preached.

14th.—The Presidency visit the ruins of an ancient city, where are found immense quantities of broken burnt earthenware, painted according to their taste; arrow points, adobies, burnt brick, a crucible, and every color of flint stones. The ruins are about two miles long and one wide; one of them appeared to be the remains of their temple, and covered about one acre of ground; in digging into one of the ruins found pottery, adobies, a fireplace, and the burnt embers of the fire. Some of the brethren visit the Salt Lake for bathing.

15th.—Visiting with the brethren; boisterous wind.

16th.—A meeting in the Council House,

when Wm. H. Dame was elected chairman and James Lewis clerk; G. A. Smith made a short speech; after which, Wm. H. Dame was nominated for mayor of Parowan city; carried: Richard Harrison, Tarleton Lewis, John D. Lee, and Matthew Carruthers were severally nominated to be the aldermen of said city; Andrew A. Love, Joel H. Johnson, Wm. A. Morse, Wm. Leany, Priddy Meeks, Elijah Newman, Robert Wiley, John A. Wolfe, and John Dolten were severally nominated councillors of said city.

After speeches by G. A. Smith, President Young, D. H. Wells, H. C. Kimball, and N. H. Felt, the meeting dismissed.

Preparing for return journey; at five P.M. leave the fort, under a salute of cannon, and rendezvous on the Red creek.

17th.—Camp travels over a level road for several miles, passes "the springs," ascends a hill by a winding ravine, some of the places being very steep; and descends through a pine and cedar forest, to the Beaver valley; crosses the Beaver creek, which is high, camps on the north side in good grass; travelled twenty-nine miles.

This valley is one of the best watered that we have visited, and the sage land can be brought into good cultivation, and has delightful scenery.

18th.—Ice on the water; camp passed over a hill to Sage creek; thence through a deep narrow gully, and along a level road for several miles; then entered a splendid grazing country where is feed for great herds of cattle. A heavy hail storm descends, when we arrive at Sage creek in the Mound valley; then went over a beautiful level road through a field of short grass for about three miles in the midst of cedar groves, which may truly be called "the park;" then through sagebrush to Cedar creek, and camp at the foot of a bluff, from the top of which is a beautiful view of the surrounding country. Travelled twenty-seven and a-half miles.

19th.—Camp winds round a hill into the "Dry valley," and passes out by a very narrow cut for several miles; when we leave it, we have an unlimited view to the northwest of the Parvan valley; we passed by a rough ledge of rocks over a bed of sand; soon came to Prairie creek, where there is good light loam for farms, and plenty of water from this and another creek two miles distant; the banks of the



last creek were miry; and we had to make a pontoon bridge to cross it; we then had a rough sage country until we arrived at Chalk creek, a rapid stream five yards wide; plenty of grass and fuel; travelled thirty-five miles.

20th.—The President sends D. H. Wells and four others to the reported bed of chalk, who return with several samples; camp passes over a rolling country, through cedars and some good grazing country, to several springs on the east side of the road; then over a level road for some distance, when we ascend a long hill by a gentle inclined plane, through a good grazing country; on leaving Parvan valley and arriving at the top of the hill, we had a fine view of the mountains in the north, covered with snow; descended a narrow ravine about three miles into "Clover valley," where is growing the greatest quantity of white clover that we have seen on our journey; came to a halt on the banks of a streamlet about four feet wide; travelled twenty-one and a-half miles.

Presidents Young and Kimball discover another little Oache valley about three miles in length, with a stream in it.

21st.—Raining night and morning; camp travels on the east side of Clover valley, through good grazing land for about four miles, then sage brush the remainder of the valley. On the summit of the ridge is the appearance of three quarries of rock, that have been worked by some persons in days gone by; descended to the Severe river, which is six rods wide, and about four feet deep; had to raise the wagon boxes with rocks, &c., and even then the most of them took in water; passed round the foot of a sand bluff, over a level barren road, then a rolling country for several miles, and descended into Jewab valley to a creek with very miry bottom; travelled 21½ miles. In the evening all the brethren were busily employed rolling down rocks from the mountain, carding gravel, and cutting sage brush, under the superintendence of Presidents Young and Kimball; when we made a first-rate good ford, which was called "Union ford," and which will save several miles' travel.

22nd.—Sharp frost in the night; camp travels on the west side of the valley, for about ten miles; then cross over to the mouth of Salt creek, where is an excellent location for a settlement; then turn again to the west, making almost an oval route. (The road may be made perhaps six miles less than we travelled.) Then had a good road to Willow creek, passed by the Punjun spring to the rocky spot, where we removed many of the obstructions; then through the Dry valley to Summit creek; travelled thirty-six miles.

Nearly the whole distance travelled this day was through excellent grass; Mount Nebo was covered with his white mantle of snow.

23rd.—Cold night; camp starts for Payson, where we arrived at nine A.M., staid a few minutes, and proceeded by a new road over the slough to Spanish fork; then by a circuitous route to Springville, where we also tarried a short time; in the afternoon we went through the Slough of Despair at Utah, which is a miserable marshy place, capable of very great improvement; and continued our journey to Battle creek; travelled 32½ miles.

The road may be made eight or ten miles nearer between Utah and Payson, by very little trouble or expense.

24th.—Cold night; the brethren up early, to prepare for home; camp goes on to American fork, and see many improvements made by the brethren since we left; roll on over the long hill and down into Great Salt Lake Valley, to Dry creek, where we rested a short time; then continued our way to Chase's mill, where we were met by the Band, who returned in escort, and when we reached the city, the brethren were assembled in crowds, who followed the President to his home, where he blest the people in the name of the Lord God of Israel, for their reception and joyful welcome, and the multitude dispersed under cheers from the Band.

THOMAS BULLOCK, Clerk.

Great Salt Lake City,

June 2, 1851.

## EPISTLE

TO THE SAINTS SCATTERED ABROAD THROUGH THE EASTERN STATES.

*(From the Deseret News.)*

Beloved Brethren.—It is with the best of feelings and governed by the Spirit of God, we have unitedly addressed you through the medium of the "Deseret News" and the "Frontier Guardian," believing that it rests upon us as brethren in the common cause of Israel, to encourage you onward and to give you a little of our humble advice; which, if taken with the spirit given, will result in good.

In February, 1846, we separated from you on the banks of the Mississippi river; our course was west, and your prayers followed us; you then wished to be with us.

Since that period we have broken the slumbers of the wilderness, and made the "desert blossom as the rose." The plains where the wolf, the fox, and the grizzly bear roamed at will four years ago, have now become fenced cities, where health, peace, prosperity, and the Spirit of God abound; we have been blessed by the God of our fathers, and now feel more determined to press forward in the great work than ever.

Inasmuch as it has pleased God to fill our granaries with food for man and beast, and bless the labour of our hands in all things, we ask you to arise as one man, and come and partake with us in the blessings which the Lord has heaped upon us.

Come to the fountain where truth flows from the lips of the Prophet of God; and where true liberty can only be enjoyed by the saints.

We have made homes for our families, and farms to raise food; we ask you to come and partake with them, and assist in raising food for others as well as yourselves, and let us go to the nations of the earth to preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ; for as elders of Israel, we feel the responsibility resting on us, and the Lord requires it at our hands; and as long as you hold back, our hands are tied.

It is beneath the Spirit of God to grovel in the low things of this world, when they have enough and to spare, to enable them to gather with their brethren.

It is the duty of the saints to come, and also assist those brethren who are too poor to make a fit-out for themselves, and the Lord's blessing will rest on them who do so.

It is as much a duty binding on every saint to build up the valleys of the mountains, as it is to be baptized for the remission of their sins, or any other commandment given through the servants of God to his people; and, as fast as the Lord opens the way for individuals, and there is put into their hands a sufficiency to reach this valley, it is their duty to come, and fear not, for the same God is at the helm now as was when Joseph lived.

We were not afraid to trust our God when we launched into the trackless deserts, followed the trail of the pioneers, and came and ploughed the land where the mountaineers said we could not raise a spear of wheat; and its altitude was so high above the level of the sea, as to warrant their assertion; but, trusting in the God who fed the children of Israel, in these the latter days, same as in days of old, with quails and manna in the wilderness, and knowing that he who is our Prophet and leader is led by that same God, we had no fear, (for we had proven him in days gone by;) why, then, should you have any, when we have tried and proven it?

When the valleys are pouring their rich treasures into the laps of the saints; when the Lord has placed us in rich pastures, girt round by mountains capped with perpetual snow, where health abounds, and every blessing which ever was heaped on man is conferred, shall we neglect our duty; and because every luxury is accumulating around us, forget that we were brought here that we may forward the work? Shall we sleep, and let the world not hear the glad sound of the Gospel? No! we will arise and fulfil our part, for we have no excuse. God has placed us where we can find none.

Come, then, brethren, to the valley of the mountains, that we may be enabled to go and magnify our calling as elders in

Israel; for there rests on the shoulders of every faithful elder in this church the burthen of bearing the Gospel to the nations of the earth; and for any man to sit down and content himself after he has made a comfortable home, &c., shows that he has not learned "Mormonism" as we have; and we know that if we do not go and preach the gospel, when the way opens, that we are under condemnation.

Feeling an interest in your welfare, we wish to suggest that you cast politics to the dogs, for it is not any part of an elder's mission to dabble in such dirty work. We have tried politicians and politics of every grade, in days gone by, sufficient for us to know that they don't belong to us; for we have suffered sufficient in Missouri and Illinois, to learn the maxim that "a burnt child dreads the fire."

Sell your farms and houses, and let Kanesville be in the hands of strangers, for you can do more good here; let the cry be that a saint cannot be found, the cities are vacated, for God has work for His people; and do not permit the sons of strangers to come here and take up the lands of your inheritance, while you are trying to speculate out of them for a mess of pottage.

Shun the man who would counsel you not to come to this place as you would a rattlesnake; for the gathering of the saints is as true a doctrine now, as it was when the prophet Joseph lived; and when a man is possessed with the Spirit which fills the bosom of our beloved President, and all the brethren in this valley, he will immediately make all the exertions he can, and will counsel others to come to this place, and he who has not the spirit of gathering "is not of us," and we say, avoid such, for they have not the Spirit of God abiding in them.

Let speculation in farms, houses, &c., alone—your duty is to gather to the Salt Lake Valley, to prepare you to go and

preach, and to release us, when we have filled our missions.

We wish to call your attention to the last General Epistle of the Presidency, where it says, that "it is wisdom for the saints to gather where they can do more good in one year than they can in ten where they are; and if they hold on to farms, &c., for speculation, that they may expect to have to get help to come out." Why! Because, when the saints hearken not to counsel, they are scourged."

We look back and remember brethren who were well off, and had health and strength to make a dozen outfits since we left; but alas! they are not amongst us, we hope that there will not be a man who once lived in Nauvoo, and has had five years already to make an outfit, but will have energy of character to fit himself, and some poorer family who have been sick or unfortunate.

We have made things comfortable, so that no man need suffer.

The road is easy for an industrious man to accumulate comforts around him; and we now wish to say, that if there be any who cannot leave the "leeks and onions of Egypt," they had better forward their licenses to their respective quorums, so that those who make covenant with God by sacrifice, may reap the reward which is for the just steward, who put his talents to usury.

We conclude, praying God the Eternal Father to bless you with His Spirit, which will enlighten you in all things, and that we may see you next season by thousands flocking to this place, bringing peace and joy in your bosoms, which we ask in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen.

We subscribe ourselves your brethren in the everlasting covenant,

JOSEPH CAIN,	THOMAS BULLOCK,
A. O. SMOOT,	WM. C. STAINES,
EDWD. HUNTER,	LEVI JACKMAN,
WILLARD SNOW,	DANIEL SPENCER.
J. M. GRANT,	

Great Salt Lake City, Deseret, June 8. 1851.

Who has a right to ordain to the office of a Seventy?

As the above question has been propounded to us, we propose to answer it in this public manner, that all who may be interested in it may have it at once. It is the prerogative of the First Presidency, the Twelve Apostles, or the Presidency of the Quorums of Seventies, to ordain men to the office of a Seventy, if they shall be dictated by the Holy Ghost to do so; but it is not according to the order of the Church, for the Presidents, or Counsellors, of the different Quorums of Seventy, to ordain men into the several quorums, unless instructed to do so by some one of the above mentioned authorities.



## **The Latter-day Saints' Millennial Star.**

SEPTEMBER 15, 1851.

**FURTHER NEWS FROM GREAT SALT LAKE VALLEY.**—Since our last we have received "Deseret News" and letters up to the last of June. A general state of health prevailed in Great Salt Lake Valley. The favourable state of the spring weather had allowed them to put in quite as much wheat as they would be able to irrigate. The greatest activity and energy seemed to prevail throughout. The commencement and completion of dwelling houses were matters of daily occurrence. We are informed the Pottery had commenced operations. A kiln of wares was in process of burning. The public works, preparatory to the commencement of a Temple, were being urged forward with great diligence. The enclosing of the University grounds was not quite completed. A building three stories high, for a Seminary, is in process of erection in Great Salt Lake City, which will require about eighty-five thousand *adobies*, equal to about one hundred and sixty thousand common bricks, above the basement story; together with the erection of other public buildings, and the general improvements of the city evince a good spirit and feeling of enterprise among the people, which is creditable to a community of Saints.

Elder Samuel W. Richards writes that a committee of six had been appointed, and arrangements made for the celebration of the fourth of July by an extensive picnic party and pleasure ride to the Salt Lake. The procession would leave the city at nine o'clock, a.m., led by a military escort, and the Band in their mammoth carriage drawn by fourteen horses. They were to spend the night and return on the fifth. The time to be spent in hearing orations, feasting, bathing, and other amusements for the entertainment of the company. A splendid boat had been engaged for aquatic excursions.

Brother Samuel continues, "I suppose that many of my acquaintances both in England and in Scotland while there, have since left, and are on the road to this place; but to those who still remain I desire a kind and faithful remembrance, for I entertain the same regard for their welfare now as ever; desiring them to preserve their integrity before God, and keep their holy covenants with Him unto the end. For, as I have done before, I could labour day and night for them, and would love to administer the ordinances of the Lord's House unto them here, even as I have done the ordinances of his Kingdom abroad."

We are informed by Elder John Davis, of the Welsh Presidency, that the Doc. and Cov. "*Athrawiaeth a Chyfammodau*" is now out of press and ready for sale. Also, that he intends to engage with the translation and publication of the Book of Mormon immediately into the Cambrian language.

It is pleasing to contemplate the faithfulness and energy of our brethren in Wales, not only in the publishing department, but in all the general measures in vogue for the spread of the truth, and not only in the Welsh tongue, but in the English and all the various languages in which the Book of Mormon is now being published.

The letter of President Phillips contained in *Star* No. 16, manifests a liberal spirit towards the circulation of the books of the Church in other languages, among the Saints in the Principality, a spirit and feeling which is noble, generous, and God-like, which is worthy of emulation by all the British conferences. We hope the brethren

in the various parts of the kingdom, will feel generously to reciprocate the liberal feeling of the Welsh Saints, and thus help each other and the work of the Lord in each others hands, to move on cheerfully in the cause of mental emancipation from error's bondage. Let the Latter-day Saints put away the unworthy and worn out maxim of the world to *live and let live*, and adopt the nobler maxim, which is worthy of their profession, **LIVE AND HELP LIVE**, and thus in a holy bond of brotherhood

"Strive to build each other up  
In our high calling's glorious hope."

We have just received a parcel of one hundred copies of the Book of Mormon in Danish "*Mormons Bøg*;" and expect soon to have the same work in the French and Italian languages, and not long after in the German and Welsh languages. Every Elder who expects to continue his labours in the vineyard, and become familiar with the Saints of the various nations of the earth, will not fail to secure copies of the standard works of the Church in the different tongues in which they are published. Thus a trifling effort all around renders an important aid just at a time when the young missions are struggling for existence, and most of all other times need the encouragement and support thus afforded. Brother Davies may please to send us one hundred copies of "*Athrawiaeth a Chyfammoud*," as the orders from the English conferences can be more conveniently and economically executed from this office in the *Star* parcels than to order directly from Wales.

It will be cheering to the Saints to learn by Elder Joseph Richards' letter to Elder Savage that the power of the Gospel has begun to be felt in the Oriental Indies. The call for books, &c., indicates a feeling in Calcutta encouraging to the work, a spirit of inquiry and desire to know the principles of everlasting truth. About a year and a half since we received a letter from a gentleman of the name of Shepherd, which appeared in the *Star*, ordering various of the publications of the Church for a class of persons who met habitually to search the scriptures; some of those persons have since corresponded with us, and signified their entire conviction of the truth of the work in which we are engaged, and of their intention to gather with the Saints. The books, tracts, and *Stars* then ordered were forwarded, and their perusal has, doubtless, been accompanied by the convincing influences of the Spirit to some good degree; indeed the Spirit of the Lord seems at work preparing the way for Elder Lorenzo Snow to go and establish the Church in the far off nation of Hindostan, and also preparing for him a reception when he shall arrive. The Lord prosper his work in the hands of his servants, and cause it to move on in glorious triumph until its light illuminates the righteous among all nations.

# WANTED FOR THE KANESVILLE MUSEUM.

(*Frontier Guardian*.)

A link from the chain of an argument,  
A lock of hair from the head of a stream,  
Butter from the cream of a joke,  
A toe from the foot of a mountain,  
A knife used by the wind in cutting,  
A tooth from the mouth of a river,  
Cheese from the milk of human kindness,  
An Eagle coined from a golden dream,  
Quills from the wing of the wind,  
The gun of a shooting star,  
A spoke from the wheels of time.

For which the highest market price will be paid, if delivered soon.

AMICUS.

## EXTRACT FROM THE HISTORY OF MARRIAGE AMONG THE JEWS.

BY THE REV. DR. MENDOR, OF DUBLIN.

*(From the Jewish Chronicle.)**(Continued from page 285.)*

Females, in the patriarchal period were given in marriage for certain sums; for as the services which the female rendered the patriarch were equivalent to those of a female domestic or a slave, he sustained a loss through her marriage. The suitor gained her services by contracting that marriage, and for this he was bound to compensate the patriarch for the loss he suffered by acquiescing in the marriage, as she was his property, as already stated in the preceding chapter. Thence the custom arose of purchasing a wife, or in other words, of paying a stipulated sum to those who had the power to give her in marriage.

The amount the suitor had to pay for his future wife was generally agreed to and ultimately settled between the respective parties in the presence of both the parents' and the bride's near relations, when their respective residences were near to each other, and this at the residence of the bride's father. But if the parties lived far from each other, either the messenger to whom the matter was confided—as was the case with Eliezer, who espoused Rebecca for Isaac (Gen. xxiv.)—or the suitor himself—as was the case when Jacob espoused Laban's daughters for himself (Genesis xxix.)—finally settled the whole affair.

Besides the portion the suitor had to pay for his future wife, he was also bound to give presents to the bride and her near relations. The presents to the bride were of costly female ornaments and wearing-apparel, and those to her near relations of other precious things. The amount of presents was also agreed upon, as, in the preceding case, the purchase money was. The matter was conducted in the following manner:—The suitor's father went, in company with his son, the suitor, to the house of the bride's father.

The father of the suitor opened the matter for investigation, and communed with the father of the bride, and with the other portion of her near kindred, upon the subject. This done, the suitor himself came forward, and offered, in a complimentary man-

ner, to give purchase money for the bride, and other presents. The father of the bride, or her near relations, named the conditions and when agreed to by either party the matter was ultimately settled. Thus we read in sacred Scripture; "And Dinah the daughter of Leah, . . . went out to see the daughters of the Land. And when Shechem, . . . the prince of the country, saw her, he took her . . . and his soul clave unto Dinah . . . And Shechem spoke unto his father Hamor, . . . saying get me this damsel to wife . . . And Hamor, the father of Shechem, went out unto Jacob, to commune with him . . . And Shechem said unto her father and unto her brethren, Let me find grace in your eyes, and what ye shall say unto me I will give.\* Ask ever so much purchase-money† and presents,‡ I will give according as ye shall say unto me. And the sons of Jacob answered Shechem and Hamor, . . . and they said unto them . . . But in this we will consent unto you; if ye will be as we be, that every male among you be circumcised. Then will we give our daughter unto you. . . . And their words pleased Hamor and Shechem," &c. (Gen. xxiv. 1—18).

But the custom of making presents to the bride and her near relations is still more fully illustrated in the history, where Eliezer espoused Rebecca for his master's son Isaac. There we read, "And the servant [of Abraham] brought forth orna-

\* The reader will bear in mind that it was not customary to give the price and presents asked by the bride's father and relations; but Shechem offered to give all that should be asked, because of the love he bore to Dinah.

† The Hebrew for "purchase-money" is given in the text with מָדוּד. Comp. 1 Sam. xviii. 25.

‡ "Presents" is given with מִתָּן in the text—a verbal noun, from נתן. Comp. Prov. xix. 6.



ments § of silver, and ornaments of gold, and wearing apparel, and gave them to Rebecca. He also gave precious things | to her brother and mother" (Gen. xxiv.

§ The text reads כסף וכלי יהכ כלי, a designation for female ornaments. Comp. Exod. iii. 22; Numb. xxi. 50.

|| In the text מוגנות, plur. fem. demon., from מוגר "a precious gift," particularly from nature. Comp. Dent. xxxiii. 13; Cant. iv. 13, 16; vii. 14. This is Rashi's opinion, who explains מוגנות by "precious fruits from Canaan;" but Kimchi observes, that מוגר is a collective term for every precious thing. Of the same opinion are Gesenius and Luther. This signification is also evident from 2 Chr. xxiii. 1.

The history of Rebecca's espousal does not relate any agreement made between Eliezer and her parents as to the purchase money and the presents. The reason is, because the parents of Rebecca and her relations recognised the visible hand of God in the matter, and so asked none, but accepted only of that which Eliezer freely gave them. Thus it is that Scripture says, "Then Laban and Bethuel answered . . . The thing proceedeth from the Lord; we cannot say unto thee bad or good. Behold, Rebecca is before thee, take her . . . and let her be thy master's son's wife, as the Lord hath spoken" (Gen. xxiv. 50, 51).

53). Yet if it happened that the suitor was not able to pay in value the price and presents asked by the kindred of the bride, he was obliged to make up the amount at which the bride was rated by his own servitude for a fixed period. It must be understood that this depended upon the will of the bride's kindred who possessed the power to dispose of her in marriage. Thus we read, "and Jacob loved Rachel, and he said, I will serve thee seven years for Rachel . . . And Jacob served for Rachel seven years" (Gen. xxix 18.—20).

The custom of purchasing a wife is still prevalent in the east, as it was in the time of the patriarchs. The suitor must still pay a large amount to the kindred of his future wife. Buckingham, in his "Arab tribes" (pp. 49, 143), tells us that the amount varies from five hundred to one thousand piastres, according to their connections and beauty. The price descends, however, he says, as low as one hundred, and even fifty among the labouring classes. But we shall have reason to refer to these customs in other chapters, and I will merely, for the illustration of this chapter, cite the following statement from Shaw's "Barbary" (vol. p. 431): Likewise as in the time of Abraham, is, in the marriage contract, express mention made of the several changes of raiment, the quantity of jewels, and the number of slaves that the bride is to be attended with . . . These likewise are her property ever afterwards.

(To be continued.)

## LETTER FROM ELDER JOSEPH RICHARDS TO ELDER SAVAGE, LONDON.

### INTRODUCTION OF THE GOSPEL TO CALCUTTA.—BAPTISMS, &c.

Brother Savage,

Agra, June 24th, 1851.

After a prosperous passage of five months, I am, by God's blessing, arrived in Calcutta. The Lord manifested his power to heal in three different cases on three different individuals; this stayed, in a measure, persecution which was before manifesting itself. The reception I met with in Calcutta was from the first, and is still, very kind. I have spoken and shook hands with different ministers of sects. Some would like to hear more about it, others positively say we are the

false prophets. I am so bound and tied by my engagement to the ship, that I have only the evenings to come on shore, yet God has indeed opened a door, for there have four submitted to go down into the water and be baptized; we have, therefore, by the blessing of God, obtained a footing in Asia. The four were baptized in a tank at Agra Farm; so we term this part of Asia the Wanderer's branch. There are doubts with many here with respect to the priesthood, while some say we are

the false prophets, many look for great signs and wonders to be wrought before they will believe. My prayers have been for you all always, and now it is our prayers for you and all God's saints. Do not forget that you now have brothers and a sister in India to pray for you, and hope you will ever pray for us. Brother Savage, I call on the church for the printed word, as we have very few books—15 Books of Mormon, 20 Hymn Books, 20 Voice of Warning, 10 Doctrines and Covenants, 10 Spencer's Letters, pamphlets many, and the *Millennial Stars*, from the first or at least the earliest possible period; in all, the amount at present not to exceed £6, and I will be responsible for one-half should there be any failure. This I say hoping you will do it as soon as possible, that many may be called out of darkness into the light. Brother Shepherd is up the country, but I am in hopes of seeing him soon, as I am told he is on his way down

for Calcutta. I cannot help but notice to you one brother White, who has been a great help in bringing forth the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour in these parts. All friends wishing to hear from me will accept of this communication, as I have no other way. I have been entreated by wicked counsellors to destroy the books and come out from "Mormonism," but my answer is, nay it is the Lord's work. Fear not little flock, the kingdom is ours. You will read this in the Church, brother, and if possible obtain its insertion in the "*Millennial Star*." More when we meet again, and may God strengthen the Church universally.

From a brother and servant of the Lord Jesus Christ.

JOSEPH RICHARDS.

P.S. When you send the books, please direct to J. P. Meek, who is a brother, at Agra Farm, near Calcutta.

#### MIRACULOUS CASE OF HEALING.

Dear President Richards,—I have been requested by a brother in the district where I am travelling, to give you a statement of facts, concerning his children, which have been afflicted with that foul disease, small pox, of the worst kind. The name of the brother is Thos. Banks, his residence Common Side, Kingswinford, Staffordshire. The circumstances of the case are simply as follows:—On the 24th of March last, his youngest daughter sickened, in three days the small pox broke out upon her body, but on the 30th she was completely covered, from the crown of her head to her feet; two other of his children had also the disease coming upon them. This being on Sunday, the father, who is a priest, in the church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, (in the week engaged in the coal mines), went to two small branches, in order to find an elder to administer to his children, walking some sixteen miles, but could not find an elder at liberty to accompany him, but the brethren at the two branches, viz., Wordsley and Blakely, engaged to pray for him and family at 10 o'clock, p.m., the time he, (the father), was to adminis-

ter to them. He returned home, anointed his children with pure olive oil, according to the scriptures, laid his hands upon them, rebuked the disease, in the name of the Lord Jesus, and they were healed from that very hour. The child whose body was a mass of sores, at ten o'clock at night, on the following morning had not one discoverable; had slept soundly during the night, fits and all other symptoms of the disease had resigned their claim upon the children, and left the house, to the great joy of all dwelling therein, the father and mother desiring to ascribe all glory and praise unto God—thus testifying of the ruling power of his Spirit displayed upon the bodies of their children, which, if you consider worthy insertion in the columns of the *Millennial Star*, is at your service.

Witnessed by

THOS. & ELIZABETH BANKS.

Also by two persons not in the Church lodging in their house, viz.:

HENRY & JANE HEATH.

Yours truly,

JAMES HART.

A COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE CENSUS OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FOR EVERY TEN YEARS DURING THE LAST HALF CENTURY.

(COMPILED FROM THE "NEW YORK TRIBUNE.")

STATE.	1850	1840	1830	1820	1810	1800
New York* .....	3090022	2428921	1918608	1372812	959949	586756
Pennsylvania* .....	2311681	1724033	1348233	1049458	810091	602365
Ohio* .....	1977031	1519467	937903	581434	230760	45365
Virginia .....	1421081	1239797	1211405	1065379	974622	880200
Tennessee .....	1023118	829210	681904	422813	261727	105602
Kentucky .....	1001496	779828	687917	564317	406511	220955
Massachusetts* .....	994271	737698	610408	523287	472040	423245
Indiana* .....	988734	685866	343031	147178	24520	4875
Georgia .....	877635	691392	516823	340987	252433	162101
North Carolina .....	868870	753419	737987	638829	555500	478103
Illinois* .....	858298	476183	157455	55211	12282	—
Alabama .....	771659	590756	309527	127901	20345	—
Missouri .....	684132	383702	140445	66586	20845	—
South Carolina .....	668469	594398	581185	502741	415115	345591
Mississippi .....	592853	375654	136621	75448	40352	8850
Maine* .....	583232	501793	399955	298335	228705	151719
Maryland .....	582506	470019	447040	407350	380546	341548
Louisiana .....	500762	352411	215739	153407	76556	—
New Jersey* .....	488671	373306	320823	277575	249555	211949
Michigan* .....	395703	212267	31639	8896	4762	—
Connecticut* .....	370604	309970	297665	275202	262042	251002
New Hampshire* .....	317831	284574	269328	244161	214360	183762
Vermont* .....	313466	291948	280652	235764	217713	154465
Wisconsin* .....	304226	30945	—	—	—	—
Arkansas .....	209641	97574	30388	14273	—	—
California* .....	200000	30000	—	—	—	—
Iowa* .....	192122	43112	—	—	—	—
Texas .....	187403	150000	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island* .....	147555	108830	97199	83059	77031	69122
Delaware .....	91528	78085	76748	72749	72647	64273
Florida .....	87387	54477	34730	—	—	—
<b>TERRITORIES, &amp;c.</b>						
New Mexico* .....	61632	50000	—	—	—	—
Dist. Columbia* .....	51687	43712	39834	33039	240023	14093
Utah* .....	25000	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon* .....	20000	2000	—	—	—	—
Minnesota* .....	6192	1000	—	—	—	—
	23267498	17339970	12866920	9638131	7239814	5305925

The States, Territories, &c., marked thus \* are Free: the remainder Slave.

DIGEST OF THE CENSUS FOR 1850.

Whites	Free coloured	Slaves	Total
19668736	419173	3179589	23267498

Grand total in 1850 . . . 23267498

Ditto 1840 . . . 17339970

Increase in ten years . . . 5927528

The Statement for 1850 is merely an approximate one, as the returns are still incomplete at the census bureau in Washington.

It will be seen by making an addition of the columns of figures, that the results disagree with the totals given; but as we presume the difference is caused by typographical errors in the columns, we have concluded to let the totals stand as we find them in the paper from which we quote.—Ed.



## CENSUS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

1851.

(COMPILED FROM THE "LIVERPOOL MERCURY.")

## ENGLAND AND WALES.

COUNTY.	POPULATION.	COUNTY.	POPULATION.
<b>ENGLAND.</b>			
Lancashire .....	2063823	Berkshire.....	199184
Middlesex .....	1895710	Cumberland .....	196487
Yorkshire .....	1788767	Cambridgeshire .....	191856
Surrey .....	684805	Dorsetshire .....	177597
Staffordshire .....	630506	Monmouthshire .....	177165
Kent.....	619207	Hertfordshire .....	173963
Devonshire .....	572207	Oxfordshire.....	170286
Warwickshire .....	479979	Buckinghamshire .....	143670
Somersetshire .....	456237	Bedfordshire .....	129789
Norfolk .....	433803	Herefordshire .....	99112
Cheshire .....	423438	Huntingdonshire.....	60321
Gloucestershire .....	419475	Westmoreland.....	58380
Durham .....	411532	Rutlandshire .....	24272
Hampshire .....	402033		
Lincolnshire .....	400266	<b>WALES.</b>	
Cornwall .....	356662	Glamorganshire .....	240132
Essex .....	343916	Cardiganshire .....	97667
Sussex .....	339429	Denbighshire .....	96820
Suffolk .....	335991	Carnarvonshire .....	94668
Northumberland.....	308535	Carmarthenshire.....	94663
Nottinghamshire .....	294438	Pembrokeshire .....	84456
Derbyshire .....	260707	Montgomeryshire .....	77129
Worcestershire .....	258762	Brecknockshire .....	59162
Shropshire .....	245019	Merionethshire .....	51242
Wiltshire .....	241003	Anglesea .....	43248
Leicestershire .....	234988	Flintshire.....	41063
Northamptonshire .....	213784	Radnorshire .....	31416

## SCOTLAND.

COUNTY.	POPULATION.	COUNTY.	POPULATION.
Lanarkshire .....	532114	Dumbartonshire .....	44923
Edinburghshire.....	258824	Kirkcudbright .....	43310
Aberdeenshire .....	214658	Wigtownshire .....	43253
Ayrshire .....	189286	Elginshire .....	38671
Forfarshire .....	174731	Caithnesshire .....	38542
Renfrewshire .....	159064	Haddingtonshire .....	36396
Fifehire .....	153011	Berwickshire.....	36287
Perthshire .....	139216	Kincardineshire .....	34743
Invernesshire .....	96328	Linlithgowshire .....	30044
Argyllshire .....	88567	Sutherlandshire .....	25771
Stirlingshire .....	85726	Clackmannanshire .....	22985
Ross and Cromartyshire .....	82625	Buteshire .....	16576
Dumfriesshire .....	78057	Peeblesshire .....	10582
Orkney and Shetland .....	62313	Nairnshire .....	9966
Banffshire .....	58935	Selkirkshire .....	9797
Roxburghshire .....	51570	Kinrosshire .....	8913

# CENSUS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND—FREAKS OF THE PEN. 287

## IRELAND.

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	POPULATION.	PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	POPULATION.
<b>LEINSTER.</b>		<b>ULSTER.</b>	
Dublin .....	402356	Antrim .....	358503
Wexford .....	180170	Down .....	317778
Kilkenny .....	160217	Donegal .....	254288
Meath .....	139706	Tyrone .....	251865
King's .....	112875	Armagh .....	196420
Queen's .....	109747	Londonderry .....	191744
Louth .....	107921	Cavan .....	174303
Westmeath .....	107510	Monaghan .....	143410
Wicklow .....	99287	Fermanagh .....	115978
Kildare .....	96827		
Longford .....	83198		
Carlow .....	65167		
<b>MUNSTER.</b>		<b>CONNAUGHT.</b>	
Cork .....	637637	Galway .....	322826
Tipperary .....	323829	Mayo .....	274716
Limerick .....	256887	Roscommon .....	173798
Kerry .....	238241	Sligo .....	128769
Clare .....	212730	Leitrim .....	111808
Waterford .....	162503		

## ISLE OF MAN.

Total population in 1851.  
52116

Ditto in 1841.  
47975

Increase in ten years.  
4141

## SUMMARY OF THE POPULATION IN 1841 AND 1851.

	1841	1851	Increase.	Decrease.
England and Wales .....	15914148 ...	17922768 .....	2008620...	—
Scotland .....	2620184 ...	2870784 .....	250600...	—
Ireland .....	8175124 ...	6515794 .....	—	1659330
Isle of Man .....	47975 ...	52116 .....	4141...	—
	26757432	27361462	Total increase 604,031	

NOTE.—This Statement may not be altogether correct, in the absence of the official Statement, which has not yet been issued from Somerset House, but it will be found an approximate one.—Ed.

FREAKS OF THE PEN.—Do not consider me as sneering at the ambition of man to outdo his fellows, to surpass all previous knowledge, to wrest nature from herself to fulfil his purposes—it is of the eternal law of progress. Man can no more stop, and be contented, than the worlds which are revolving in space, can rest and shine on. Each age makes a giant's stride onward. The past is strewn with theories toppled down, and with systems exploded. The monuments of philosophy, the labor of ages, are the marks now for the child's finger of scorn. The voyage of Columbus is now the work of a week. Work, did I say?—his toilsome and desolate path over the waters, is now the holiday ramble of all nations. Thought itself leaps a continent in a second, and by means of cipher, is communicated to minds thousand of miles distant, putting the speed of steam, the glory of an age just gone, to shame; accomplishing its purpose, even while the sonorous steam-whistle is but giving its note of departure. The press, in a night, performs the labor of a year, in multiplying printing thought, and a Commonwealth, a Nation is shaken in the time requisite, formerly, to ink the